

A Review of What Has Changed Since the 2004 Beryllium Sampling and Analysis Study

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Overview

The Way We Were in 2004

- Air and Surface Sampling, Sample Preparation, and Laboratory Analysis
- Results from 2004 BHSC Sampling and Analysis Study
- Open Questions and Opportunities

Developments and Learnings

- 2009 ACGIH® Threshold Limit Value® Change
- Wall deposits
- Be Oxide Dissolution Study
- Increased use of ICP-MS and Fluorescence
- New standard methods and guides (ASTM, ISO, etc.)

Goals for 2012 BHSC Study

- Are we any more consistent now than eight years ago?
- What opportunities do we still have to improve?





Not Addressed in This Presentation

Potential changes to 10 CFR 850

Potential changes to OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit

Sampling or analysis methods still in a developmental mode (some of which have been discussed in other presentations)

Focus is on the effects of what we have learned on implementation in the field and the lab



The Way We Were

- 2004 BHSC Study
- Study team: Steve Jahn, Amy Ekechukwu, Kevin Ashley, Mike Brisson
- Brisson et al., "Opportunities for Standardization of Beryllium Sampling and Analysis", ASTM Special Technical Publication 1473, August 2006
- > Brisson et al., "Trace-Level Beryllium Analysis in the Laboratory and in the Field: State of the Art, Challenges, and Opportunities", *J. Environ. Monit.*, 2006, 605-611, June 2006



- ▶ DOE 9
- ▶ DoD 3
- One each from NIOSH, OSHA, Canada, UK





Air Sampling – The Way We Were

- 2004 Study asked few questions on this subject
- Only six participants responded
- Generally used MCE filters in closed face cassettes
- No expectation for particle size selective sampling





Air Sampling – Developments and Learnings

2009 ACGIH® TLV®

- > Reduced value to 0.05 $\mu g/m^3$ as an 8-hour time-weighted average
- Invoked ISO 7708 inhalable sampling convention
- Implementation not currently required by any U.S. regulations – BHSC discussions suggest very limited implementation in U.S.

Wall Deposits

- Issue for all particles collected on CFC's, not just Be
- Can be addressed in several ways (presentations at 2012
 Spring BHSC meeting and 2012 DOE IH meeting)
- Action strongly recommended by NIOSH <u>and</u> is being incorporated into NMAM procedures
- See Harper and Demange, *J. Occup. Env. Hygiene*, **4**, D81-D86 (2007) and NMAM home page:

http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2003-154







Air Sampling – Where Do We Think We Are?

- In the U.S., much the same as in 2004
- > Status quo driven by cost issues and lack of a regulatory driver
- Research has begun to develop a disposable inhalable sampler; this may have a future impact
- Europe appears to be farther along in implementing particle-size selective sampling
- And the next wave is on the way: ISO 13138
 - Based on deposition rather than penetration (ISO 7708)
 - Described in Sleeth/Brisson presentation





Surface Sampling – The Way We Were

For years the big argument was Wet versus Dry ...



Six of 16 respondents in 2004 used dry wipes part or all of the time



Surface Sampling – More on The Way We Were

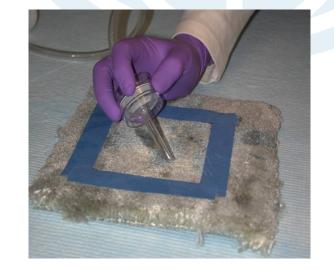
- Wipe materials used by 2004 respondents:
 - GhostWipe®
 - Whatman® filter paper
 - Smear tabs
 - 6 x 6 Gauze
- No questions or discussion on bulk sampling
- Although required mainly within DOE, wipe sampling was being done by nearly all 2004 respondents





Surface Sampling – Where Do We Think We Are?

- Field surface wiping
- Less use of dry wipes but still necessary in some cases
- New smaller wipes (ASTM D7707) discussed in Youmans-McDonald et al. presentation
- Some interest/need for other forms of surface sampling
 - Micro-vacuum (ASTM D7144)
 - Full size HEPA vacuum (ASTM D5438)
 - Bulk sampling (other than vacuum)
 - Dermal sampling?





Sample Preparation – The Way We Were

- Mostly NIOSH, EPA, OSHA methods, typically with some degree of modification
- Wide variety of digestion reagents used
- Some indications, but no firm data, suggesting that not all "standard" methods would fully dissolve beryllium oxide
- No BeO reference material to test sample preparation methods

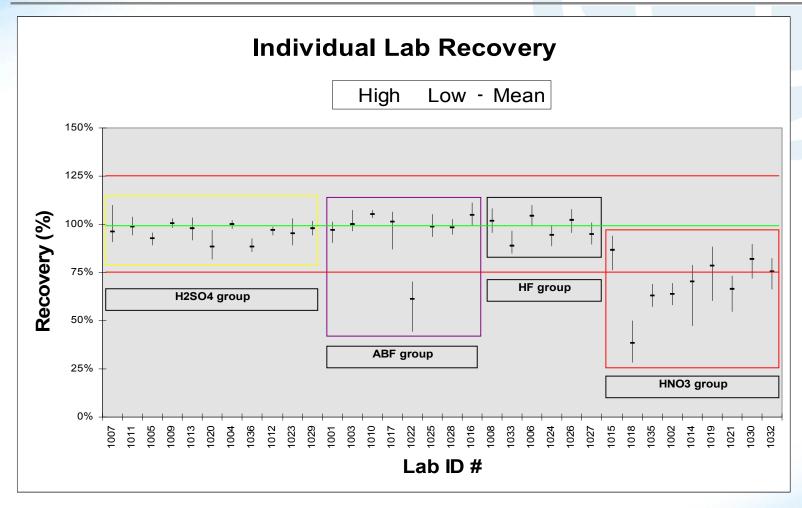


Sample Preparation – Developments and Learnings

- DOE/NIOSH/NIST effort to establish a BeO reference material (SRM 1877) was key to resolving issues
- BHSC BeO dissolution study Oatts et al., *J. Environ. Monit.*, <u>14</u>, 391-401 (2012)
 - Demonstrated that fluoride (HF or NH₄HF₂) or H₂SO₄ required for full BeO dissolution graphic depiction on next slide
 - NIOSH 7300 (unmodified) does not use HF or H₂SO₄



Sample Preparation – BeO Study

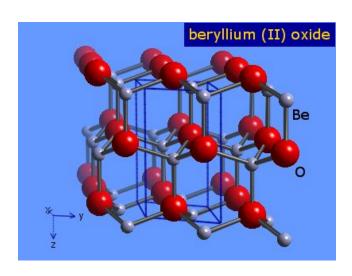


From Oatts et al., J. Environ. Monit., 14, 391-401 (2012)



Sample Preparation – Where Do We Think We Are?

- We think that sites concerned with BeO (potential or known) are migrating to methods that handle BeO
- Some sites are not concerned with BeO and may not have changed their sample preparation



(www.webelements.com)



Laboratory Analysis – The Way We Were

- ICP-AES was predominant, especially in the U.S.
- ICP-MS was being used by a few sites
- Graphite furnace AA was also used at one site
- Fluorescence (NIOSH 7704/9110) was just becoming available
- NIOSH, EPA, OSHA methods (modified in many cases)
- Three respondents used in-house methods



ICP-MS at SRS Radiological Lab



Lab Analysis – Developments and Where We Are

- Fluorescence has sensitivity comparable to ICP-MS
- Direct solid measurement techniques (such as LIBS) have not yet caught on, but still being pursued (Sutton et al. presentation)
- More are using ICP-MS and/or fluorescence for at least some samples
- Since these techniques can provide reporting limits below 10 nanograms per sample, improvement focus is now more on sample prep than lab analysis





The 2012 Sampling and Analysis Study

- Study team: Linda Youmans-McDonald, Steve Jahn, Kevin Ashley, Mike McCawley, Mike Brisson – as BHSC members, not in connection with their employers
- Study still in progress as of this presentation
- Seeking input from a wider audience than in 2004
- Areas of study include:
 - Background and Accreditation Information
 - Surface Characterization
 - Surface Sample Analysis
 - Air Sample Collection
 - Air Sample Analysis



Goals of the 2012 Study

- Collect information from a wider audience
- Identify changes from 2004
- Determine if we are more or less consistent now than we were in 2004 – and how much that matters
- For instance, how much more are we using standard methods, and how much are we still modifying them
- Determine opportunities for improvement, and where the BHSC (in particular, the Sampling and Analysis Subcommittee) should focus its efforts
- White papers, new or improved standard methods, etc.
- Results will hopefully be presented and/or published at a later time





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